

MESTYAN, Gy. 1949

(Med. Clinic & Inst. of Exp. Path. U. of Pecs.)

"The Thyroxine Sensitivity of Normal and Thyroidectomized Rats."

Experientia, Basle, 1949, 5/5(211-213)
Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol, No. 12, pp. 457-458)

MESTYAN, G.; BARKA, I.

Effect of methylthiouracil and methylsulfathiazol on the body
temperature and oxygen consumption of the rat. Orv.hetil. 91
no.33:1010-1012 13 Aug 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Of the Pathophysiological Institute, Pecs University.

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11/14

/ Acute action of gaitrogenic ... on the body tempera-
ture and oxygen consumption of the rat. Sz. Dunhofer,
Gy. Mestyan, and L. Balogh (Univ., Pécs, Hung.). Na-
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--The acute action of aminothiazole
on O_2 consumption involves a central nervous mechanism in
which the hypothalamus plays an essential part and the ef-
fects on body temp. and O_2 consumption are not strictly
linked as these may be abolished independently or together
by lesions not severely impairing thermoregulation.
David B. Sabine

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1. Of the Institute of Pathophysiology of Pecs University.

NAQY L., NESTYAN G., BARKA I.

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pyramidon on O_2 consumption of the rat/ Kiserletes orvostud.
3:3 1951 p. 165-9.

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CMML 20, 10, Oct. 51

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JILLY P., BALOGH L., BARNA I., DONHOFFER S., MESTIAN G.

A hypothalamus szerepe az aminothiazolnak a testhőmérséklet
és az O_2 -fogyasztásra gyakorolt akut hatásában. /Role of the
hypothalamus in the effect of aminothiazole on body tempera-
ture and on O_2 consumption/ Kísérletes orvostud. 3:3 1951
p. 179-83.

1. Pathophysiological Institute, Pecs University.

CIML 20, 10, Oct. 51

MES TYAN, G.

BALOGH, L.; BARNA, I.; DOMBOFFER, S.; JELLY, P.; M. STYAN, G.

The effect of small doses of thyroxine on the consumption
of normal, thyroidectomized and hypophysectomized rats. Zschr.
Vitamin & Forsch., Wien. 4 no.3:265-77 Aug 51. (CML 22:3)

1. Of the Institute of Pathophysiology of Pecs University.

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11 2

Effect of some sulfonamides on body temperature and oxygen consumption in rats. Gy. Mestyan, T. Pap, and L. Nagy (Univ. Pecs, Hung.). *Klin. Wochschr.* 29, 512-14 (1951); *Deut. Gesundheitsw.* 6, 735-8 (1951). Methylsulfa-thiazole or prontosil (0.03-0.05 g.), injected subcutaneously, markedly lowered body temp. and O consumption of thyroidectomized hypophysectomized rats. The effect started during the first hr. following injection and persisted for several hrs. Sulfapyridine (0.04-0.08 g.) did not alter body temp. or O consumption. Richard F. Riley

1952

MESTYAN, Gy, 1951

(Pathophysiol. Inst. U. of Pecs.)

"Effects of Some Sulphonamides on Body Temperature and Oxygen Consumption in Rats."

Klin. Wschr, 1951 29/29(512-514)
Abst: Exe. Med. (No abstract given.)

BALOGH, L.; DONHOFFER, S.; MESTYAN, G.; PAP, T.; TOTH, I.

The effect of environmental temperature on the O_2 -consumption and body temperature of rats under the acute action of some drugs affecting energy exchange and body temperature. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.2:367-375 1952. (CLML 24:3)

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"Effects of Sodium Salts of Benzoic and Salicylic Acid, Their p-amino Derivatives and Salicylamide on the Oxygen Consumption and Body Temperature of the Rat."

Arch. Exp. Path Pharmac. 1952, 214/3 (299-307)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11. Vol. 6, No. 1, p. 94

MESTYAN, GY.

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"Increase in the Metabolic Rate Caused by the High Temperature of the Environment."
p. 51. (Acta Physiologica, Supplement to v. 4, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress, Jun 54 Uncl

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The mechanism of the rise in O₂-consumption in hyperthermia. Acta
physiol. hung. 4 no.1-2:63-69 1953. (CML 25:1)

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MESTYAN, Gy. AND OTHERS.

" Effect of Narcotics on the Regulation of Energy Metabolism", p.275,
(KISFELTFS OPVOSTUDOMANY. Vol.5, No.4, July 1953, Budapest, Hungary).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol2, No.11, Nov.1953
Uncl.

MESTYAN, GY.

HUNG.

✓ Adrenal ascorbic acid content of normal, thyroidecto-
mized and methylthiouracil-treated rats exposed to high and
low environmental temperatures. Gy. Mestyan and L.
Nagy. *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 6, 403-7(1954). --
In thyroid deficiency exposure to heat in contrast to cold
fails to elicit a response in the pituitary-adrenocortical sys-
tem as well as an increase in the metabolic rate. W. H. F.

MESTYAN, Gyula

A simple barochamber for small laboratory animals. Kiserletes
orvostud. 6 no.6:531-533 Nov 54.

1. Pecséi Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete.
(APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS
barochamber for determ. of oxygen consumption in
laboratory animals)
(METABOLISM
oxygen consumption in laboratory animals, determ.,
barochamber)

MESTYAN, Gyula; NAGY, László

Ascorbic acid content of adrenal glands in normal, thyroidectomized and methylthiouracil-treated rats in low and high environmental temperature. Kiserletes orvostud. 6 no.6:534-537 Nov 54.

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(VITAMIN C, metab.

adrenal glands, eff. of low & high environmental temperature in normal, thyroidectomized & methylthiouracil-treated rats)

(THYROID GLAND, eff. of excis.

on vitamin C content of adrenal glands, eff. of low & high environmental temperature in rats)

(TEMPERATURE, eff.

on vitamin C in adrenal glands in normal, thyroidectomized & methylthiouracil-treated rats)

(THIOURACIL, deriv.

methylthiouracil, eff. on vitamin C in adrenal glands in rats in low or high environmental temperature)

(ADRENAL GLANDS, metab.

vitamin C, eff. of low or high temperature in normal, thyroidectomized & methylthiouracil-treated rats)

MESTYAN, Gyula;MESS, Bela;SZEGVARI, Gyula;DONHOFFER, Szilard

Effect of hypothalamic lesions on basal metabolism and body temperature. *Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl.* 8 no.3:217-228 1957.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Korellettani Intézete.

(HYPOTHALAMUS, physiol.

eff. of exper. lesions on basal metab. & body temperature in rats (Hun))

(BASAL METABOLISM

eff. of exper. hypothalamic lesions in rats, relation to body temperature (Hun))

(BODY TEMPERATURE

eff. of exper. hypothalamic lesions in rats, relation to basal metab. (Hun))

KESTYAN, Gyula, Dr.

Salt and water requirements of the healthy infant. *Gyermekegyógyászat*
9 no. 4-6: 111-113 Apr-June 58.

(INFANT NUTRITION

salt & water requirements (Hun))

(SALTS

requirements in inf. nutrition (Hun))

(WATER

same)

MESTYAN, Gy

SZEGVARI, Gy.; JARAI, I.; MESTYAN, Gy.

Effect of chlorpromazine on heat regulation and exchange. Acta med. hung.
11 no.3:351-357 1958.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Pecs.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, eff.

on heat regulation & energy exchange in rats (Ger))

(BODY TEMPERATURE, eff. of drugs on

chlorpromazine on heat regulation in rats (Ger))

(ENERGY

exchange, eff. of chlorpromazine in rats (Ger))

MESTYAN, Gy.; MESS, B.; SZEGVARI, Gy.; DOMHOFFER, Sz.

The behavior of metabolism and body temperature of rats in cold environment following bilateral hypothalamus lesions. Acta physiol. hung. 14 no.3:273-286 1958.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Universitat, Pecs.

(COLD, eff.

on body temperature & oxygen consumption in rats following bilateral hypothalamus lesions (Ger))

(BODY TEMPERATURE

eff. of cold in rats following bilateral hypothalamus lesions (Ger))

(OXYGEN, metab.

eff. of cold on consumption in rats following bilateral hypothalamus lesions (Ger))

(HYPOTHALAMUS, physiol.

eff. of cold on body temperature & Oxygen consumption in rats following bilateral hypothalamus lesions (Ger))

EXPERIMENTA · DICA Sec 3 Vol 13/9 Endocrinology Sept 50

1796. BMR AND BODY TEMPERATURE IN RATS WITH BILATERAL ELECTROLYTIC LESIONS IN THE HYPOTHALAMUS - Über das Verhalten des Grundumsatzes und der Körpertemperatur der Ratte nach bilateralen, elektrolitischen Hypothalamusläsionen - Mestyan G., Mess B., Szegvári G. and Donhoffer S. Pathophysiol. Inst., Univ. Pécs - ACTA NEUROVEG. (Wien) 1958, 19/3-4 (250-257) Graphs 5 Illus. 6

Bilateral electrolytic lesions of the hypothalamus were followed in 73 of 170 rats by a marked increase in the BMR, associated in 46 cases with a febrile increase in body temperature. In a few instances febrile temperatures were recorded in the absence of a rise in BMR. In other experiments basal O₂-consumption declined to a subnormal level after the lesions. This reduction in the BMR may or may not be preceded by a transient rise in heat production. A low BMR was usually, but by no means always, associated with hypothermia. The diencephalic mechanism responsible for the reduction in the BMR operates primarily not through the adeno-hypophysis and the thyroid, but through a more direct effector system. The existence of a central regulation of the BMR not strictly subservient to the thermoregulatory mechanism is considered an inevitable conclusion. (III, 2)

DONHOFFER, Sz.; MESTYAN, Gy.; SZEGVARI, Gy.; JARAI, I.

The thermoregulatory significance of hyperthermic metabolic acceleration; experiments on rats with lesions of the hypothalamus and epithalamus. Acta physiol. hung. 15 no.2:145-150 1959.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Pecs.

(HEAT, eff.

on body temperature in rats with & without increased metab. rate, eff. of lesions in epithalamus & hypothalamus (Ger))

(BODY TEMPERATURE, physiol.

eff. of heat on body temperature in rats with & without increased metab. rate, eff. of lesions of epithalamus & hypothalamus (Ger))

(METABOLISM

same)

(HYPOTHALAMUS, physiol.

eff. of lesions on influence of heat on body temperature in rats with & without increased metab. rate (Ger))

(DIENCEPHALON, physiol.

epithalamus, eff. of lesions on influence of heat on body temperature in rats with & without increased metab. rate(Ger))

DONHOFFER, Sz.; MESTYAN, Gy.; MESS, B.; SZEGVARI, Gy.; JARAI, I.

Effects of epithalamus lesions on metabolism and body temperature in the rat and their comparison with the behavior after lesions of the hypothalamus. Acta physiol. hung. 15 no.2:161-172, 1959.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Pecs.

(DIENCEPHALON, physiol.

epithalamus, eff. of lesions on metab. & body temperature in rats, comparison with eff. of hypothalamic lesions (Ger))

(HYPOTHALAMUS, physiol.

eff. of lesions on metab. & body temperature in rats, comparison with eff. of epithalamic lesions (Ger))

(BODY TEMPERATURE, physiol.

comparative eff. of epithalamic & hypothalamic lesions in rats (Ger))

KERPOL-FRONIUS, E.; VARGA, F.; MESTYAN, G.; BATA, G.

Comparative study of somatic stability in severe malnutrition and prematurity. Acta Paediat. Acad. Sci. Hung. 2 no.4:367-376 '61.

1. Department of Paediatrics (Director, Prof. E. Kerpel-Fronius),
University Medical School, Pecs.
(INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS)
(INFANT, PREMATURE nutrition & diet)

MESTIAN, Gyula, dr.

Ileus in infancy and childhood. Orv. hetil. 103 no.16:735-740
22 Ap '62.

1. Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION in inf & child)

MESTYAN, Gyula, dr.; VARGA, Ferenc, dr.; FOHL, Erzsébet, dr.; HELM, Tibor, dr.

O₂ consumption by premature infants in hyper- and hypothermia. Orv.
hetil. 103 no.15:677-681 15 Ap '62.

1. Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika.

(INFANT PREMATURE physiol)
(RESPIRATION in inf & child)
(BODY TEMPERATURE in inf & child)

HEIM, Tibor; MESTYAN, Gyula; SZÉLÉNYI, Zoltan.

Effect of partial starvation on the thermoregulation in rats.
Acta morph. acad. sci. Hung. 12 no. 4: 239-246 '64

1. Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinika, a.

HUNGARY

MESTIAN, Gyula, Dr. JARAI, Istvan, Dr. BATA, Geza, Dr. FEKETE, Miklos, Dr;
Medical University of Pecs, Pediatric Clinic (director: KERPEL-FRONIUS,
Odon, Dr) (Pecsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika).

"The Importance of Skin Temperature in Chemical Thermoregulation of
Hypothermic, Immature Infants."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 17, 24 Apr 66, pages 775-779.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The changes in and relationship
between O₂ consumption and the temperature of the colon, abdomen, skin
and forehead were studied at different environmental temperatures in 15
hypothermic, immature infants 1-14 days of age who weighed 1200-1700 g
at birth. The observations led to the following conclusions: 1) Under the
experimental conditions used, the hypothermic basal temperature is not
a decisive factor in the elicitation and maintenance of chemical thermo-
regulation. 2) In the hypothermic immature infant, chemical thermoregula-
tion proceeds at a considerably lower skin temperature level than in the
normothermic newborn. It can be assumed that this change in regulation is
produced by the hypothermy itself through functional changes either in
the peripheral or in the central mechanism of thermoreception. 1 Hungarian,
3 Western references.

1/1

HEIM, T.; MESTYAN, J.

Undernutrition and temperature regulation in adult rats.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.3:305-312 '64

1. Department of Paediatrics, Medical University, Pecs.

MESTYAN, Rezső, dr.; SZÉCSENYI-MAGY, László, dr.

Estrogen excretion in transient initial hypogalactia.
Magy. noorv. lap 18 no.5:292-297 Sept 55.

1. A Csongradmegyei Tanács Kórháza, Szentos (Igazgató:
Bogyó, István dr., az orvostudományok kandidátusa)
szülészeti-nőgyógyászati osztályának. (Főorvos: Filep, Aladar dr.)
és központi laboratóriumának (Főorvos: Szécsenyi-Nagy, László dr.)
közleménye.

(LACTATION DISORDERS

hypogalactia, transient initial, determ. of estrogens
in urine in normal & pathol. cond.)

(ESTROGENS, in urine

in hypogalactia, transient initial, determ. in normal
& pathol. cond.)

(URINE

estrogens, determ. in transient initial hypogalactia,
in normal & pathol. cond.)

Mestya NOK, E.

95. Approximative calculations for analyzing the vertical forces acting on rails and rail fastenings. E. Mestya -
 u k: Közlekedéstudományi Szemle. Vol. 5, 1955, No. 12,
 pp. 468-474, 9 figs., 1 tab.

R Fatigue tests do not yield absolute values however they are suitable for comparative analysis. If the frequency of fatiguing oscillations conforms to that of the natural oscillations, objectivity is enhanced. Fatigue and defects of the rail fastening are principally due to the moments acting from both sides and to the secondary forces acting upward. Rail fastenings can be considered partly as supports and partly as clamps, the moments and forces acting upward as a consequence of the passage of the wheels therefore being reproducible by sinusoidally alternating downward acting forces in the neighbouring and adjoining fields between sleepers. The effect of these forces on the fastenings — similarly to that of service — depends upon what percentage the latter may be considered as clamping or supporting. The effect of the downward acting sinusoidally alternating forces — that is $P(1 + \sin x)$ and $P(1 + \sin(x - \pi))$ — on the fastenings is of the same magnitude as that of the actual forces, assuming identical magnitudes, but differs in frequency (even if the frequency of the experimental forces is the same as that of the natural forces) since the waves are distorted in the sense of time conforming to the degree of clamping. Let A be the ratio of positive to negative moments, then the zero points of the distorted wave may be expressed by the equation — $A(1 + \sin(x - \pi)) + 1 + \sin x = 0$. Consequently two low-frequency apparatuses yielding downward acting forces only, arranged in the centres of two adjoining fields between sleepers, should be employed.

WESTYNA/C, E.

THE 2d CZECHOSLOVAK EXHIBITION OF THE MACHINERY INDUSTRY, 1957, BY A
RAIIRIA MAN.

p 9 (POZLEDKE AUTOMATYCHYI STROJE) STRAPE T, VILNAY VOL 7 N 143 JAN./MAR. 1957

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (ABST) VOL. 6 N 11 NOVEMBER 1957

WESTYACK, E.

A NEW METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE RWT IN TIME SWITCHING.

P 135 (HUNGARIAN) IN YI (SHELE) BUDAPEST, HUNGARY VOL 11 NO 11 1957

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (ASEI) VOL 6 NO 11 NOVEMBER 1957

MESTYANEK, E.

A new graphic method for the determination of general vibrations of vehicles. p.269.

KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

MESTYANEK, Ervin, dr., okleveles gepeszmernok, foelado

Economy of loading machines in motor vehicle transportation.
Kozl tud sz 13 no.10:459-463 0 '63.

1. Kozlekedes- es Postaugyi Miniszterium Autokozlekedesi
Vezirigazgatóság.

MESTYANEK, Ervin, dr.

Freight transporation by trailers. Kozleketi Kozl. ...
183-185 22 Mr '64.

MESUS, W.

"Experimenting, inventing, and universalizing."

p. 19 (Budownictwo Przemyslowe) Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

MESYACHENKO, V. T.

Dissertation: "Effect of Mineral Oils on the Properties of Cotton Fabrics." Cand Tech
Sci, Moscow Inst of National Economy, Moscow, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal—Khimiya,
Moscow, No 7, Apr 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

MESTYACHENKO, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improve tarring of hemp cables. Tekst.prom. 18 no.10:
58-59 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Hemp) (Tar)

MESYACHENKO, Vitaliy Tikhonovich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof., red.:
BORISOVA, G.A., red.: MAMONTOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Textile fabrics made with synthetic fibers] Tkani s primeneniem
sinteticheskikh volokon. Pod red. N.A. Arkhangel'skogo. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo tog.lit-ry, 1960. 70 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Synthetic fabrics)

MESYACHENKO, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Modification of the properties of cotton fabrics
under the effect of mineral oils. Tekst.prom. 20
no.5:51-52 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Cotton fabrics--Testing)
(Mineral oils)

BULGAKOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; KUTYANIN, Georgiy Isaakovich;
SERGEYEV, M.Ye., prof., retsenzeng; MESYACHENKO, V.T.,
dots., retsenezent; MAKSIMOVICH, A.G., red.; SINEL'NIKOVA,
TS.B., red.; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Introduction, Plastics, Commercial Chemicals] Vvedenie,
Plasticheskie massy, Khimiko-moskatel'nye tovary. Moskva,
Gostorgizdat, 1962. 368 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Commercial products) (Plastics) (Chemicals)

MEZYACHENIE ... SINEL'NIKOVA, TS.B., red.

[Synthetic fabrics] Sinteticheskie tkani. Moskva, Eks-
nemika, 1965. 157 s. (MIRA 18:8)

MLSYACHNIKOV, M.A.

Attachment for bending the eyes of back-moving springs. 1911.
predl. na gor. elektrotansp. no. 9:13-21. 1914. YITA 111.

1. Vagonremontnyy zavod Tramvayno-trol. laybunovo upravlyaya
Leningrada.

AUTHORS: Vorob'yev, A.A., Vorob'yev, G.A., ^{SOV/109-4-8-5/35} Mesyats, G.A. and Sonchik, K.K.

TITLE: Pulse and Oscillographic Techniques for the Measurement of Discharge Lags in Dielectrics

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 8, pp 1257 - 1259 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The discharge lags in ^{the} dielectrics, subjected to action of rectangular voltage pulses, can be determined by using the circuit of Figure 1. In this, the capacitances C_1 and C_2 are discharged, while the thyatron T is triggered. A voltage pulse is thus produced across the resistance R_1 ; this can be used for the investigation of dielectrics. The voltage pulse appearing at the capacitance C_n , which is connected in parallel with the vertical plates of the oscillograph, is used as the time base. In this manner, a synchronism is achieved between the investigated phenomenon and the time base so that the pulse always appears at the same spot of the

Card1/3

SOV/109-4-8-5/35

Pulse and Oscillographic Techniques for the Measurement of Discharge Lags in Dielectrics

screen. The resistances R_2 , R_2' and R_g and capacitance C_n can be determined from the condition of the required writing speed for the tube. The deficiency of the circuit lies in the absence of a horizontal portion in the time base preceding the leading edge of the pulse. The circuit of Figure 1 can produce pulses having a rise time of 3×10^{-8} sec. If it is necessary to obtain faster pulses, having amplitudes of the order of 20 kV, a different technique is used. A suitable pulse generator, which can give rise times of the order of 10^{-9} sec is illustrated in Figure 2. In this, the resistances $R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n$ divide the voltages over the switching gaps $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$. When the gap P_1 discharges the capacitance C_1 , a larger voltage is applied to the gap P_2 , which is rapidly broken down. The last gap, P_n , receives the highest over-voltage.

Card2/3

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SOV/109-4-8-5/35

**Pulse and Oscillographic Techniques for the Measurement of Discharge
Lags in Dielectrics**

The rise time of the pulse produced by the circuit of Figure 2 is plotted in Figure 4 as a function of the over-voltage. An application of the circuit of Figure 2 is illustrated in Figure 5; the system is employed for discharging several circuits having different voltages. There are 5 figures and 3 references, of which 1 is Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1959

✓

Card 3/3

Yoshida, H., A. O. Toribara, H. I. Toribara, A. F. Gargano, J. L. Karpinsky, J. D. Kunkin, O. A. Kuyukov, S. P. Polakovsky, K. E. Smith, and A. V. Sogin. 1960. Microbiology. Moscow, Gosmedizgiz, 1960. 43 p. English translation. 10,500 copies printed.

Ms. (title page): A.B. Vornb'yer, Professor Ed. (inside book): A.I. Dolgusov
 Feok. Ms.: E.P. Vornals

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students taking courses dealing with high-voltage techniques and high-voltage testing equipment. It may also be of use to the personnel in high-voltage laboratories and scientific institutions. New data contained in the book may be of interest to electricians.

OUTLINES: The book describes the methods and installations used for generating and controlling the various types of high-voltage discharges, and pulse voltages used in laboratory work, and in charged-particle concentration processes. Some data contained in the book could be used in designing and compiling high-voltage laboratories. The book was written by the staff members of the Department of High Voltage Technology of the Russian Polytechnic Institute. Chapters 1-4 were written by A. I. Vorob'ev, with paragraphs 1-1 and 1-2 written jointly with Gerasimov.

Foreword

Ch. 7. Methods and Installations for the Generation of High Alternating Voltages

Case 4/4

High-Voltage Testing (Cont.)

SCV/4809

6. Cascade-generator electric circuits with parallel stage power supply	274
7. Some existing cascade generators	283
Bibliography	297
Ch. IV. Systems for Generating Pulse Voltages and Currents	
1. Principle of operation of a pulse-voltage generator	298
2. Computation of a charging circuit of a pulse-voltage generator	304
3. Analysis and computation of the discharge circuit of a multistage pulse-voltage generator	312
4. Description of designs and arrangement of the components of pulse-voltage generators	332
5. Capacitive generators of strong currents	349
6. Circuits and installations for the synchronized generation of constant and pulse voltages and currents	356
7. Generation of rectangular high-voltage pulses	366
8. Generation of steep-front high-voltage pulses	379
9. Pulse transformers	393
10. Pulse-transformer designs	406
Bibliography	412

Card ~~5/6~~

S/144/60/000/010/010/010
E194/E355

9.3220

AUTHOR: Mesyats, G.A., Aspirant

TITLE: The Influence of Spark-gap Capacitance on the
Operation of High-voltage Impulse Generator
Circuits with Steep Wavefront

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Elektromekhanika, 1960, No. 10, pp. 128 - 132

TEXT: A typical impulse generator circuit is described and its operation explained. This explanation is simplified in that it makes no allowance for changes in spark-gap electrode potentials whilst the circuit is operating. The electrodes have their self-capacitance in addition to their capacitance to earth, and these capacitances are charged before the circuit is triggered. During breakdown of the spark gaps there is a redistribution of potentials in the capacitances which has the effect of reducing the potential of successive electrodes. In order to determine the reduction in electrode potential during operation of the circuit it is necessary to calculate the transient process in the circuit consisting

Card 1/4

S/144/60/000/010/010/010
E194/E355

The Influence of Spark-gap Capacitance on the Operation of High-voltage Impulse Generator Circuits with Steep Wavefront of a chain of capacitances. For simplicity it is assumed that all the spark gaps have the same self-capacitance and the same capacitance to earth and that the capacitance to earth is much greater than the self-capacitance, as is usually the case in practice. The method of calculation is to relate the calculations for transient processes to zero initial conditions. For the purpose of the calculation of the transient process the active two-terminal network is replaced by a passive one to which is applied an e.m.f. equal to the input voltage of the two-terminal network. In this way it is possible to determine the drop in potential on the electrode of a spark gap after breakdown of the preceding gap. The equations are derived and graphs are plotted in Fig. 3 for the changes in electrode potential as the circuit operates. Eq. (7) may be used to determine the distribution of potentials over the spark gap electrodes during the operation of the circuit. It is shown

/B

Card 2/4

S/144/60/000/010/010/010
E194/E355

The Influence of Spark-gap Capacitance on the Operation of
High-voltage Impulse Generator Circuits with Steep Wavefront

that under certain circumstances the spark gaps may break down prematurely. In the calculation no allowance is made for charging of the electrode capacitance through the resistance of the voltage divider and it is shown that in practice this is permissible .

It is concluded that to avoid excessive potential drop of spark-gap electrodes as the circuit operates, the capacitance of the electrodes to earth must be many times greater than the self-capacitance. If this ratio is not great enough, in adjusting the circuit allowance must be made for possible premature breakdown of some spark gaps. To prevent this the flashover distance should be increased appropriately. The drop in electrode potential increases as the potential on the preceding electrode increased. ✓B

Card 3/4

S/144/60/000/010/010/010
E194/E355

The Influence of Spark-gap Capacitance on the Operation of
High-voltage Impulse Generator Circuits with Steep Wavefront

There are 3 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and
2 non-Soviet. /B

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri
Tomskom politekhnicheskoye institute
(Scientific Research Institute at Tomsk
Polytechnical Institute)

Card 4/4

MESYATS, Gennadiy Andreyevich, aspirant

Effect of the capacity of dischargers on the operation of a
circuit for obtaining high-voltage pulses with a steep front.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.10:128-132 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri Tomskom politekhnicheskoye
institute.

(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

(Electric discharges)

S/139/60/000/004/028/033
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Mesyats, G.A.

TITLE: Delay of Breakdowns in a Spark Gap at High Over-Voltages

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, No.4, pp.229-231

TEXT: The time lag of a breakdown is composed of the following two parts: the static time lag, required for the appearance of at least one free electron which can initiate the discharge formation, and the time of formation of the discharge. In the case of intensive ultraviolet irradiation of the cathode of the gap, the first time lag is eliminated. In determining very small time lags (of the order of 10^{-9} sec) it is necessary that the time of rise of the voltage applied to the gap should be small compared to the discharge delay time. This condition was fulfilled in the experiments of Fletcher (Ref.2) who used for this purpose voltage pulses of 20 kV amplitude with wave fronts lasting less than 10^{-9} sec. Wilson (Ref.5) investigated the time lag using a voltage which consisted of two components: the main voltage applied permanently and an additional voltage which was applied only on closing of a Card 1/4 ✓

S/139/60/000/004/028/033
E073/E535

Delay of Breakdowns in a Spark Gap at High Over-Voltages

vacuum tube switch. It is obvious that the switching time must be shorter than the time lag of the breakdown of the gap, this is unlikely in the case of large over-voltages. If the applied voltage is considerably higher than the breakdown voltage, the breakdown of a gap of a few millimetres is likely to be 10^{-9} sec, see R. C. Fletcher (Ref.7) and H. Heard (Ref.8). In the present investigations the additional voltage was applied after breakdown of two supplementary gaps which were series-connected to the gap under investigation. The voltage of 15 kV was divided among the gaps by means of a voltage divider R_1, R_2, R_3 , whereby the length of the gaps was made slightly larger than the breakdown length so that under normal conditions there was no breakdown. The speed of rise of the supplementary voltage across the investigated gap P_3 was achieved after the successive breakdowns of the series-connected auxiliary gaps. The discharge of the capacitances C_3 and C_2 produced voltage impulses across appropriate resistances r_3 and r_2 which were fed by means of a coaxial cable onto the appropriate plates of the cathode-ray tubes. The time lag in the

Card 2/4

S/139/60/000/004/028/033
E073/E535

Delay of Breakdowns in a Spark Gap at High Over-Voltages

discharge across the gap P_3 is the time from the beginning of the time scanning (voltage impulse from the resistance r_2) to the appearance of a pulse from the resistance r_3 , which is connected via the condenser C_3 to the other electrode of the gap P_3 . Gaps 2 and 3 could be adjusted by means of verniers with an accuracy of 0.01 mm. The electrodes were flat, of 20 mm diameter with rounded-off edges and made of duralumin with a carefully polished surface. The length of the gap was changed between 1-3 and 5 mm. Phenomena of 10^{-9} sec duration were reliably recorded. Fig.2 shows an oscillogram which elucidates the process of determination of the time lag of the discharge; the frequency of the time base oscillations was 440 Mc/s. The obtained results, with and without ultraviolet irradiation, are plotted in Fig.3, which also gives, for comparison, the results of M. Newman (Ref.4). The obtained results are useful for investigating the functioning of surge generators with series-connection of the individual spark gaps. Acknowledgments are expressed to A. A. Vorob'yev for his scientific direction and to Candidate of Technical Sciences

Card 3/4

S/139/60/000/004/028/033
E073/E535

Delay of Breakdowns in a Spark Gap at High Over-Voltages
G. A. Vorob'yev for his assistance and advice. There are
3 figures and 13 references: 6 Soviet and 7 English.

ASSOCIATION: NII Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni
S. M. Kirova (NII Tomsk Polytechnical Institute
imeni S. M. Kirov) ✓

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1959

Card 4/4

MESYATS, G. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Development and study of high-voltage nanosecond impulse equipment with spark gaps." Tomsk, 1961. 18 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Inst imeni S. M. Kirov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 216)

27715

S/120/61/000/003/028/041

E095/E135

9.6000(1040,1159)

AUTHORS: Vorob'yev, G.A., Mesyats, G.A., and Usov, Yu.P.

TITLE: Generator of single high voltage pulses of nanosecond duration

PERIODICAL: Priboi i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.3, pp.165-166

TEXT: 20 kV pulses of nanosecond duration are produced by discharging 5 μ F capacitor through a 1.5 m of coaxial cable when three spark gaps break down in succession, the last breakdown occurring at an overvoltage of three times. According to earlier work of the authors this over-voltage gives a pulse with fast rise-time. The described instrument produces pulses with a rise-time of 6 nanoseconds. Pulse length can be continuously varied between 15 and 45 nanoseconds. Produced pulses are displayed on a CRT, the time-base voltage of which is derived by the same method as the pulses, the leading edge being used for deflection. Synchronisation is achieved by illumination of the time-base spark gap by discharge arc of one of the gaps in the pulse producing circuit. A second generator of pulse voltages supplies 30 kV pulses to a CRT; these pulses are locked to the main pulse.

Card 1/2

Generator of single high voltage ²⁷⁷¹⁵ S/120/61/000/003/028/041
E095/E135

The generator is supplied from voltage doubler rectifying circuit producing 20 kV, only half of which is used for the display circuits. The pulse producing part of the instrument is supplied with the full 20 kV.

There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernykh
issledovaniy elektroniki i avtomatiki, Tomskogo
politekhnicheskogo instituta
(Scientific Research Institute for Nuclear Researches
of Electronics and Automatics, Tomsk Polytechnical
Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1960

Card 2/2

VOROB'YEV, A.A.; VOROB'YEV, G.A.; MESYATS, G.A.; USOV, Yu.P.

Spark gap commutation time. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.5:174-
175 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri Tomskom politekhnicheskoye
institute imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Commutation (Electricity))

33330
S/143/61/000/012/002,005
D299/D305

26.2312

AUTHORS: Mesyats, G.A., and Usov, Yu.P., Engineers

TITLE: Influence of air pressure in the spark gap on the parameters of a high-voltage pulse front

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika, no. 12, 1961, 39 - 44

TEXT: The results are given of an investigation of the effect of air pressure on the parameters of the pulse front during static breakdown. The Weizel-Rompe formula for spark resistance is used (Ref. 3: Theorie der elektrischen Lichtbögen und Funken, Leipzig, 1949). After transformations, one obtains the formula

$$t_{\phi} = 21 \frac{s_0^2}{a p U_0^2} + 2.2 \frac{L}{R_H} \quad (6)$$

where s_0 is the static breakdown distance for a voltage U_0 and pressure p ; t_{ϕ} is the length of the pulse front. For the maximum Card 1/4

Influence of air pressure in the ...

33350
S/143/61/000/012/000/005
D299/D305

curvature of the pulse front one obtains

$$\left(\frac{dU}{dt}\right)_{\max} = \frac{27}{256} \cdot \frac{aU_0^3}{s_0^2} \cdot p \cdot [\varphi(A)] \quad (8)$$

The values of the function $\varphi(A)$ are listed in a table. From Eqs (6) and (8) it is evident that with constant voltage U_0 and fixed parameters L and R_H (the load resistance) of the discharge circuit, it is possible to reduce the pulse front and increase its curvature, by increasing the pressure in the spark gap. The experimental setup is shown in a diagram. The discharger, placed in a chamber of organic glass, had spherical brass-electrodes of 20 mm diameter. All the experiments were conducted in air. It was found that t_0 depends largely on the magnitude of the undervoltage Δ at the spark gap. The coefficient a was found to be $a = 1 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{ata} / \text{v}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$. A comparison of experimental and theoretical curves showed that Eqs. (6) and (8) give a more or less accurate description of the behavior of the pulse front parameters as a function of pressure, voltage, and inductivity of the circuit. The value of $a = 3 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{ata} / \text{v}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$ can

Card 2/4

33330

S/143/61/000/012/002/005

D299/D305

Influence of air pressure on the .

be used for calculating the pressure in spark gaps with voltages from several- to several tens of kilovolts. For other gases and higher voltages, further experiments are required to determine a. The formula for the pulse-front length is derived on the basis of Weizel-Rompe's theory. A method has been developed for study of the parameters of the nanosecond (10^{-9} sec) pulse front as a function of pressure. With increasing pressure, the length of the pulse front decreases and the maximum curvature increases to a limit, bounded by the time constant L/R_H of the discharge circuit. With $L = 0.07 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{H}$, $R_H = 75 \text{ ohm}$, $p = 3 \text{ ata}$, one obtains a pulse with

$t_p \approx 2 \text{ nsec}$, for $U = 15 \text{ kilovolt}$. With a change in voltage from 1 to 23 kilovolt, t_p changes only insignificantly. With spark-gap overvoltage, the length of the pulse front is larger than with static breakdown. The formulas for the parameters, obtained by the Weizel-Rompe theory for $a = 3 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{ata}/\text{v}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$, can be used for approximate computation of high-voltage nanosecond installations with spark-gap dischargers in compressed air. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 11 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc (including 6 translations).

Card 3/4

32330

Influence of air pressure in the ...

S/143/61/000/012/000/01-
D299/D305

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki, elektroniki i avtomatiki pri Tomskom ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskoy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Electronics and Automation at the Tomsk Order of the Red Banner of Labor Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

PRESENTED: by Nauchnyy seminar sektora vysokovolt'nykh apparatov (Scientific Seminar of the High-Voltage Apparatus Department)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1961

Card 4/4

S/120/62/000/001/021/061
E140/E463

216000
AUTHORS: Vorob'yev, A.A., Vorob'yev, G.A., Mesyats, G.A.,
Golynskiy, A.I.

TITLE: High-voltage nanosecond pulse generator

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1962, 96-98

TEXT: A generator based on two spark gaps is described,
for obtaining isolated 15 kV pulses with rise-times less than 1 ns
and durations between 10 and 40 ns. A pulse-shaping cable,
coaxial multielectrode switching gap, transmission line and coaxial
pulse sharpening gap comprise the generator. The generator is
triggered by a pushbutton. There are 4 figures. B

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy-institut yadernoy fiziki,
elektroniki i avtomatiki Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo
instituta (Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear
Physics, Electronics and Automation of the Tomsk
Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1961
Card 1/1

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227,000,00

AUTHOR: Resnik, V. M., Institute of Technical Sciences, M. P. Pridvika, V. M., Engineer

TITLE: Investigating the time characteristics of a series diverter

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademiya Nauk SSSR, No. 7, 1968, 17-23

INDEX: In the event of imp. line breakdown of a spark gap, the spark and spark-voltage variation period after breakdown with heavy surges diminish to a millimicrosecond and less if the statistical delay time is removed. By reason of the heavy overvoltages obtainable across the spark gap in the series diverter it is used successfully in high-voltage millimicrosecond impulse circuits. Results of an investigation of time characteristics are set out, starting from the standard diverter arrangement comprising a series diverters. A system of four diverters was employed, with 16 mm brass-sphere electrodes, applying 15 kV to the diverter. It

Card 1/3

Investigating the time ...

3, 13, 61, 100, 100, 100, 100
D198 D102

was demonstrated that with a diverter arrangement providing initial irradiation of the gaps on breakdown, together with a. p. n. capacitances and low resistance in the capacitor discharge circuits, the interval between breakdown of adjacent electrodes is of the order of millimicroseconds, affording continuous regulation, by varying the electrode separation, from one to some tens of millimicroseconds. Maximum instability is not more than 10% of the breakdown-time difference of adjacent electrodes. This time-difference is the smaller, the nearer is the initial potential difference at the diverter gap to the breakdown potential. The overall diverter operating time with voltage is 4V. The time of uniform voltage distribution is 20 μ sec. The length of the impulse wave front with overvoltage at the trigger gap increased to the limit governed by the L and R parameters of the discharge circuit is also some millimicroseconds. Recommended applications include short impulse voltage chains for high-voltage test sets, impulse-generator and oscillograph synchronization and similar functions. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 14 references: 7 soviet-bloc and 5 non-soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to

Card 2/3

3/1-3/82/1. 3/883/103 1007
0236/1102

Investigating the time ...

the English-language publications read to follow: R. J. Fletcher, Phys. Rev. 75, no. 10, 1 31; R. J. Fletcher, Rev. Sci. Instr. 23, no. 12, 1942; H. Leard, Rev. Sci. Instr., 25, no. 6, 1 31; L. Briggs and I. Neek, High-voltage Laboratory Techniques, 3rd ed., 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Kirovskiy gosudarstvennyy inzhenernyy i tekhnicheskii universitet imeni S. M. Kirova (Scientific Research Institute for Nuclear Physics, Electronics and Automation of the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1961

Card 3/3

S/139/62/000/003/003/021
E194/E435

AUTHORS: Mesyats, G.A., Vorob'yev, G.A.

TITLE: The use of liquid immersed spark gaps in high-voltage
nanosecond impulse circuits

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika.
no.3, 1962, 21-23

TEXT: When a spark gap is used as the switching device in a high voltage impulse generator with steep wave front, the speed of switching is most important in determining the steepness of the wave front. Simple theoretical considerations indicate that the shorter the spark gap the greater the speed, which suggests the use in the gap of a medium of high electric strength such as oil. Tests were made on a rig in which a capacitor is slowly charged through a resistor until it reaches the gap breakdown voltage, when an oscillogram of the breakdown current is recorded. Sphere-sphere and point-point with air and oil were used; in each case the gap was adjusted to break down at a set voltage. The times were indeed shorter with the gap in oil, for example with a Card 1/2

S/139/62/000/003/003/021
E194/E435

The use of liquid immersed ...

15 kV sphere gap the time for oil was 4.2 nsec and for air 7.5 nsec. It was thought that contamination of the oil in service, by reducing the electric strength, might increase the switching time. However, this was not so and it was found that under impulse conditions both moist oil and distilled water, being of higher electric strength than of pure oil, gave shorter switching times. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova
(Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1961

Card 2/2

MESYATS, G.A. (Tomsk)

Capacitive compensation of the fronts of nanosecond impulses
in a circuit containing a spark discharger. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.
tekh. nauk. Energ. i avtom. no.4:68-70 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Pulse circuits) (Radio lines)

S/144/62/000/005/005/005
D289/D308

AUTHORS: Golynskiy, A.I., Assistant, Vorovyev, G.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Mesyats, G.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: High voltage spark discharger with quick commutation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, no. 5, 1962, 560 - 562

TEXT: Basically the device consists of a 3 electrode arrangement in carbon dioxide medium where one electrode is situated underneath the other two. The breakdown of the trigger electrode produces a pulse of ultraviolet light on to the main spark gap and triggers it extremely quickly (10^{-9} sec). The stability of the discharger is maintained by a potential divider network. Allowable voltage relationships between the electrodes are fully analyzed. The discharger described has a working voltage of 15 kV, trigger electrode at 10.2 kV, trigger impulse of 4 kV, breakdown voltage factor (ratio of working voltage to breakdown voltage between electrodes 2 and 3) of 2.5 - 3.2. As a load 5 meter long coaxial cable was used. Time con-
Card 1/2

High voltage spark dishcarger with ... S/144/62/000/005/005/005
D289/D308 ✓

stant of 2.54×10^{-9} sec was obtained and the breakdown between the main electrodes occurred in 8×10^{-9} sec. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1960

Card 2/2

MESYATS, G.A., kand. ~~tehn.~~ nauk; PREDNEKS, U.Ya., inzh.

Study of the time characteristics of a series discharger. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.3:17-23 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki, elektroniki
i avtomatiki pri Tomskom politekhnicheskoye imeni S.M.Kirova.
Predstavlena nauchnym seminarom kafedry tekhniki vysokikh
napryazheniy.

(Electric protection)

GOLYNSKIY, Anatoliy Ivanovich, aspirant; VOROB'YEV, Grigoriy Abramovich,
kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MESYATS, Gennadiy
Andreyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

High-voltage spark discharger with high-speed commutation.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.5:560-562 '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric switchgear) (Electric discharges)
(Electric testing)

VOROB'YEV, A.A.; VOROB'YEV, G.A.; MESYATS, G.A.; GOLYNSKIY, A.I.

Generator of high-voltage pulses with millimicrosecond duration,
Prib.i tekhn.eksp. 7 no.1:96-98 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki, elektroniki
i avtomatiki Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Pulse techniques(Electronics))

MESYATS, G.A.

Divider for recording high-voltage nanosecond pulses.

Izv. TPI 122:145-149 '62.

(MIRA 17:9)

AM4027874

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Vorob'yev, Grigoriy Abramovich; Mesyats, Gennadiy Andreyevich

Technique of high-voltage millimicrosecond pulse shaping (Tekhnika formirovaniye vy*sokovol'tny*kh nanosekundny*kh impul'sov). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 63. 0166 p. illus., biblio. 2,900 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: millimicrosecond pulses, nanosecond pulses, nanosecond pulse generation, nanosecond pulse shaping, discharges in gases, high voltage discharge, transient in discharge circuit, high voltage pulse front, high voltage pulse duration, nanosecond pulse generator, nanosecond pulse measurement

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph is a first attempt at a systematic treatment of high-voltage nanosecond pulse shaping. A considerable portion of the book is based on original work by the authors, initiated in the High-voltage Laboratory of Tomskiy poli-

Card 1/3

AM4027874

tekhnicheskii institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute) in 1957. The description of apparatus for production and transformation of high-voltage nanosecond pulses is preceded by an analysis of the main processes which occur in a spark, with inclusion of the theories of Weizel and Rompe and the theory of streamer discharge and transients in the discharge circuit. The book is intended for scientific workers and engineers of suitable specialization, and to students of higher educational institutions. Chs. I and V were written by the authors jointly, except for Sec. 1.2, which was written by Yu. P. Usov, and Sec. 5.8, which was written by G. A. Mesyats and V. V. Kremnev. Chs. II, III, and IV were written by G. A. Mesyats and Ch. VI by G. A. Vorob'yev.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Foreword - - 3

Card 2/3

AM4027874

Ch. I. Some laws governing the breakdown of gases - - 5
Ch. II. Analysis of processes in a discharge circuit with a
switching discharge gap - - 29
Ch. III. Methods of decreasing the duration of the front of a
high-voltage pulse - - 38
Ch. IV. Methods of obtaining and transforming pulses in devices
with long lines - - 64
Ch. V. Generators for high-voltage nanosecond pulses - - 82
Ch. VI. Measurement of parameters of high-voltage nanosecond
pulses - - 130
Literature - - 162

SUB CODE: GE, SP

SUBMITTED: 08Oct63

NR REF SOV: 082

OTHER: 068

DATE ACQ: 20Mar64

Card 3/3

S/120/63/000/001/019/072
E140/E135

AUTHOR: Mesvats, G.A.

TITLE: The generation of short impulses using doubled lines

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1963, 89-92

TEXT: Nanosecond 15 kV impulses can be generated in circuits using doubled coaxial lines. As a function of the duration of the initial triggering impulse, the impulse across the load will be rectangular, trapezoidal or triangular. Multiple loads may be connected such that a series of impulses can be obtained across them shifted in time by an amount proportional to the distances between the loads along the lines. Pulses of duration 10^{-8} have rise times of 10^{-9} sec.

There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki, elektroniki i avtomatiki TPI
(Scientific Research Institute for Nuclear Physics, Electronics and Automation, TPI)

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1962

Card 1/1

MESYANS, G.A. (Tomsk); KREMNEV, V.V. (Tomsk)

Maximum pulse front steepness in a RLC network with a spark gap.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk Energ. i transp. no.1:53-57 ~~Ca~~-F '63.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Pulse circuits)

MESYATS, G.A.

Theory of a "narrowing" spark gap. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav;
fiz. no.1:137-141 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Pulse circuits)

MESYATS, G.A.; USOV, Yu.P.; GOLYNSKIY, A.I.

Some data concerning the effect of electrode shapes and breakdown voltage on the commutation time of a spark gap. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;fiz. no.2:38-41 '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Electric switchgear) (Breakdown, Electric)

AID Nr. 990-12 14 June *MESYATS, G.A.*

HIGH-VOLTAGE PULSE GENERATOR IN THE NANOSECOND RANGE (USSR)

Vorob'yev, G. A., ~~G. A. Mesyats~~, and G. C. Korshunov. *Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta*, no. 2, Mar-Apr 1963, 98-101. S/120/63/000/002/023/041

A recently developed spark-gap pulse generator is described which was designed to deliver clean high-voltage pulses of the order of a nanosecond in duration. The discharge electrodes and pulse-forming capacitance were enclosed in a chamber which could be pressurized up to several atmospheres; the electrodes were 1.4-cm spheres of stainless steel capped with molybdenum. The distance between them was adjustable. The charge circuitry was conventional, but care was taken to optimize output pulse shape, including the use of a ceramic discharge capacitor and paralleled output cables of 75-ohm impedance each. The effective inductance of the latter

Card 1/2

AID Nr. 990-12 14 June

HIGH-VOLTAGE PULSE GENERATOR [Cont'd]

S/120/63/000/002/023/042

was minimal ($L = 5 \times 10^{-9}$ h). With a pulse-forming capacitor of 1000 μf and an output line distributed capacitance of approximately 10 μf , 16-kv pulses were achieved of approximately 3 nanosec in width and not over 1 nanosec in rise time at repetition rates from 1 to 50 cps and a spark-chamber pressure of 9.5 atm. Other tests included: varying the pulse width both by adding charging capacitance and by altering output transmission line length. Various studies of pulse shape behavior with change in pressure and discharge capacitance values were also conducted. [SH]

Card 2/2

S/281/63/000/002/001/003
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Mesyats, G.A. and Kremnev, V.V. (Tomsk)

TITLE: Reduction in the rise time of the high-voltage surge produced by the voltage-surge generator

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Energetika i transport. no. 2, 1963, 199 - 204

TEXT: The surge generator considered is of the type represented by the equivalent circuit of Fig. 1a, where C_1 is the surge capacitance, R_K the resistance of the switch, R_H the load, C and L are the parasitic parameters of the discharge circuit and R is the damping resistance. The rise time of the surge produced by the generator is dependent on the stray inductance. Now, the rise rate can be increased by adopting the solution shown in Fig. 1b, where an additional capacitance C_2 , such that $C_1 \gg C_2 \gg C$ is connected before the switch. The capacitance C_2 should have a very small inductance. In Fig. 1b L_1 is the inductance whose effect on the rise time can be eliminated and L_2 is the remaining stray inductance. The rise time

Card 1/3

Reduction in the rise time

S/281/63/000/002/001/003
E192/E382

t_0 of the pulse generated by the circuit of Fig. 15 is dependent only on L_2 . However, the top of the pulse contains an oscillatory component which is due to L_1 and C_2 . The capacitance C_2 should therefore be determined from the permissible value of the overshoot of the pulse. The principle of compensation shown in Fig. 15 can be employed in a multistage surge generator and in this case the capacitor is connected directly in front of the last spark gap of the system. Here, it is also possible to choose C_2 so that the overshoot in the surge is negligible. This method of increasing the rise rate was investigated experimentally on a three-stage generator with an input voltage of 4 kV and $C_1 = 0.15 \mu F$. Rise times of 6 μs could be achieved, this figure being about ten times lower than that of a standard non-compensated generator. The method also permits doubling of the amplitude of the output pulse. There are 9 figures.

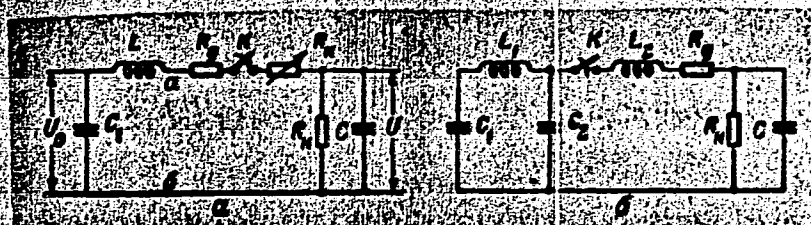
SUBMITTED: November 25, 1962

Card 2/3

Reduction in the rise time

S/281/63/000/002/001/003
E192/E382

Fig. 1:



Card 3/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004902

S/0120/63/000/004/0115/0117

AUTHOR: Mesyats, G. A.; Korshunov, G. S.

60
59

TITLE: Investigating the operation of a 3-electrode spark gap with nanosecond stability of discharge

SOURCE: Pribury*1 tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1963, 115-117.

TOPIC TAGS: spark gap, 3-electrode spark gap

ABSTRACT: Some theoretical considerations are set forth and experiments are briefly described with a spark gap whose third electrode is used as a peaking and pre-ionizing device. Breakdown time vs. spark-gap length characteristics were experimentally investigated at 14 and 30 kv. The best results were obtained with 14 kv and 0.1 mm third-electrode gap; error of operating time was ± 1 nanosecond. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas.

Card 1/1 TOMSK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

ACCESSION NR: AP4006824

S/0120/63/000/006/0093/0094

AUTHOR: Vorob'yev, G. A.; Mesyats, G. A.; Rudenko, N. S.; Smirnov, V. A.

TITLE: Pulse generator of steep 150 kv pulses

SOURCE: Pribury* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1963, 93-94

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, hv pulse generator, steep pulse generator, pulse structure

ABSTRACT: An improvement in the Arkad'yev-Marks surge generator circuit is described which permits shortening the impulse front from the ordinary 10^{-7} to 10^{-9} sec. Parasitic inductance of the surge generator is compensated by a non-inductive (type KOB-3) capacitor in each stage and by a special 150-pf noninductive capacitor connected across the test piece. The latter capacitor is briefly described and its design sketch is given. The conventional output sphere gap is replaced by a needle gap to suppress oscillations; the most stable switching is

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4006824

found to occur when the discharge takes place over a surface of a solid dielectric. Three oscillograms illustrate the operation of the surge generator. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 11Jan63

DATE ACQ: 24Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SD

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OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4006825

S/0120/63/000/006/0095/0097

AUTHOR: Mesyats, G. A.

TITLE: Method of multiplying a steep pulse voltage

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1963, 95-97

TOPIC TAGS: pulse voltage multiplication, pulse multiplying circuit, steep voltage pulse, pulse voltage, pulse multiplication

ABSTRACT: A surge-generator scheme is considered which consists of a number of ladder-connected (through spark gaps) LC circuits; the capacitance and inductance of each circuit are smaller by one order of magnitude than those of the preceding circuit. Under these conditions, theoretically, the crest voltage of the output surge will be $U_s = 2^n U_0$, where U_0 is the voltage applied to the first of n stages. Practically, the crest voltage can be determined from:

$$U_s = U_0 \frac{2^n C_0}{C_1 + C_0} \prod_{j=1}^n a_j, \quad (11)$$

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4006825

where $\alpha_j = 1/2 (1 + A_j) - A_j^2/4A_j$ and $A_j = L_j C_j / (L_{j-1} C_{j-1})$, $A_j = A_j + C_j / C_{j-1} + 1$. A three-stage experimental hookup with inductances of 8, 0.67, and 0.055 millihenries and capacitances of 0.9, 0.1, 0.0075, and 0.68×10^{-3} microfarads developed these crest voltages on the capacitors:

C_0	C_1	C_2	C_3	
8	16	32	64	theoretical
8	14.4	27.1	51	formula (11)
8	14.4	26.7	49.6	experimental

with a wavefront of about 10^{-8} sec. "The author wishes to thank A. A. Vorob'yev for his perusal of the article and valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 13 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 13Dec62

DATE ACQ: 24Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041026

S/0120/64/000/003/0108/0110

AUTHOR: Baksht, R. B.; Mesyats, G. A.

TITLE: Circuits using ferrites for obtaining high-voltage nanosecond pulses

SOURCE: Priory* 1 tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1964, 108-110

TOPIC TAGS: high voltage pulse, nanosecond pulse, ferrite nonlinear element, ferrite ring

ABSTRACT: A device for obtaining short pulses with amplitudes up to 20 kv by means of a nonlinear circuit equipped with ferrite rings is described. The basic diagrams of the pulse-shaping element and the experimental unit are shown. The nonlinear element consists of a brass rod (30 mm in diameter and 40 mm long) with a ferrite ring (inside diameter, 30 mm; outside diameter, 50 mm; height, 10 mm). The unit is fixed inside a coaxial duralumin chamber. Input pulses (10^{-9} sec — 20 kv) are supplied from the generator. It is shown that the amplitude of the output pulse increases proportionally to that of the input pulse and to the number of rings. It increases

Card 1/2